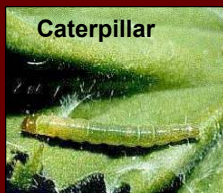


Other Ways You Can Help



You may be asked to allow us to place a trap, like one above, in your trees. The traps use a lure to attract male LBAM, which are caught on a sticky insert. There are no pesticides used in this trap.



Help Us Protect California! For more information visit : www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps

Click on the Light Brown Apple Moth link.

Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM)

A Threat to California's Environment



What Can You Do to Help Protect California's Environment?

Information Provided by:
California
Department of Food and Agriculture
and your
County Agriculture Commissioner

Please Help Us Protect California From Invasive Exotic Pest Species!

Where Does it Originate?

- It has been recently discovered in portions of the San Francisco Bay Area.
- This moth is native to Australia and has become established in New Zealand, New Caledonia, Hawaii and the British Isles. Don't bring/accept plants from these locations.

How Significant is LBAM to You?

- If you are a gardener, LBAM can potentially ruin your vegetable and flower gardens.
- This pest attacks native and ornamental, fruit and vegetable plants and has the potential to severely damage residential landscapes, backyard fruit trees and community gardens.

Do not remove plant material from your yard!

Help stop the spread of this environmental pest!

www.cdfa.ca.gov/phpps

(See: How Can You Help)

What Does its Presence in California Mean?

- California's diverse range of natural plant life and horticulture makes it highly susceptible to exotic pest invaders.
- LBAM is an exotic pest species, meaning it does not naturally occur here and it has no natural enemies to control its population.
- LBAM has a broad host plant range, meaning it feeds on and damages a wide variety of plants and trees.
- Over 250 plants are at risk of being attacked by this moth. This includes but is not limited to: oak, willow, walnut, pine, redwood, eucalyptus, apple, pear, citrus, peach, avocado, roses, jasmine, strawberry, table and wine grapes, berries and other ornamental shrubs, bushes and trees.

Environmental Impact

- LBAM has the potential to harm California's natural ecosystems by displacing our native species and threatening our unique biodiversity.
- Establishment of this moth in California will harm our environment causing increased pesticide use to minimize the damage.

How Does This Pest Spread?

- This pest has previously been intercepted on foreign produced commodities such as fruits, vegetables and cut flowers. These items are found in commercial cargo and passenger baggage returning to the U.S. mainland.
- LBAM is most likely to spread via people moving infested plants, fruits and vegetables.

"In order to prevent the spread of light brown apple moth, please do not remove plants, flowers, fruits or vegetables from your property, unless disposed of properly."

— CDFA Pest Exclusion Branch
Nick Condos, Branch Chief

How Can You Help?

- All plant material must be disposed of in an approved green waste facility by you or a landscaper.
- In neighborhoods with curbside green waste service provided by the county, continue to use your provided green waste bins.
- Please check the Web site at: www.cdfa.ca.gov/exec/cl/countyagmap.htm. Your county will have information regarding approved sites.